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Item 14 of the Provisional Agenda

BRIEF NOTES ON EXTRACTS FROM THE LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION

(Submitted by the Secretariat)

Introduction

1. Perhaps, a few may wish to ask why it is necessary to include in the agenda for a Regional Cartographic Conference, agenda item 14 - "The Lagos Plan of Action". The answer to such a question is not far to seek. This is because this fifth conference is expected to have a new look vis-a-vis its predecessors. Past conferences would not appear to have properly focussed on Africa's needs in surveying and mapping (thereafter referred to as "cartography") as there were no well defined and properly documented guidelines for the development of the bountiful natural resources which abound in the continent. There was also no known document listing the priorities, on a regional basis, those aspects of the African economy whose dedicated, systematic and integrated development would dynamite its gloomy state and transform it into fairly buoyant economy in conformity with its bountiful natural resources endowment for the benefit of the African peoples. It is to be oriented, in all deliberations and discussions on every item of the (provisional) agenda, towards the achievements of the tenets enunciated in the Plan in the spheres of institution building, education and training in cartography and remote sensing, including technical assistance and intra-African co-operation. It is envisaged that it will be the fore-runner of others to follow and which should similarly concentrate on effective ways and means of achieving those tenets in the LPA.

2. The brief notes on the extracts from relevant paragraphs of the chapters on the "Lagos Plan of Action" (LPA) are, therefore, intended to guide discussions on the agenda item of the conference. The extracts have been carefully compiled from those paragraphs of this vital document because of their relevance to the theme of the conference.

3. As this is not the opportune moment to enumerate those resources endowment, suffice it to mention, that inspite of the scanty and inaccurate knowledge of those resources, Africa is believed to have[1/] "97% of world reserves of chrome, 85% of platinum, 64% of manganese, 25% of uranium and 13% of copper, without mentioning bauxite, nickel and lead, 20% of world hydro-electrical potential; 20% of traded oil in the world (excluding United States and USSR); 70% of world cocoa production; 33.3% of world coffee production; 50% of palm produce, to mention just a few". We can multiply this list and even improve upon the accuracy of those figures if we assemble information known to us individually in respect of those resources which are located within our respective countries.

4. It is no over-statement that lack of precise knowledge of the location, extent, quality and quantity etc. of the natural resources in Africa has been one of the major bottlenecks in the development of those resources. It is pertinent also to mention that meaningful studies of those resources and subsequently their judicious planning prior to, occasionally frivolous, exploitation (when they are explored and found) and utilization are adversely affected by lack of adequate and accurate topographical and topical maps (at suitable scales). The zero-order controls on which to base the production of those accurate maps, and other scientific investigations helpful for resources development, are non-existent in several countries of the member States. Bold attempts must be made to provide the basic ingredients for planning and development to our national planners as well as to the decision and policy makers who have responsibilities for allocating resources to various sectors of the economy for the purpose of developing them to the advantage of the [illegible] peoples.

5. Member States are expected to implement, at least, 95% of the programmed activities in the LPA whilst the efforts of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and others (International Organizations, UN Agencies, donor countries etc), co-operating, the remaining 5%. This is the way we can attain self-reliance and self-sustainment which is the kernel of the message of the Plan.

6. The Plan, adopted since April 1980, has a 'go-slow' motion in its implementation. For example, whilst the existing established institutions in cartography and remote sensing remain the same in number, and in spite of several

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1/ See para 5 of the Preamble to the Lagos Plan of Action.

sensitization missions undertaken to countries of member States, there had been no increase(s) in their membership. The end result is that those founding participating member States are still the only ones bearing the burden of the upkeep of those institutions. Thus the institutional support to strengthen them so that they may be in the position to achieve the objectives of their establishment is not forthcoming. It is not even known at the "hub" of the co-ordination of the cartographic and remote sensing activities of member States at national level, how far resources have been mobilised to implement aspects of the Plan

7. To get out of the slow motion "accelerators" or "catalysts" have got to be applied. It will be rewarding, therefore, if a little time can be devoted, during the discussion of this agenda item, to identify the appropirate "accelerators".

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Annex II

Final Act of Lagos .....

Preamble

1. The effect of unfulfilled promises of global development strategies has been more sharply felt in Africa than in the other continents of the world. Indeed, rather than result in an improvement in the economic situation of the continent, successive strategies have made it stagnate and become more susceptible than other regions to the economic and social crises suffered by the industrialised countries. Thus, Africa is unable to point to any significant growth rate, or satisfactory index of general well-being, in the past 20 years. Faced with this situation, and determined to undertake measures for the basic restructuring of the economic base of our continent, we resolved to adopt a far-reaching regional approach based primarily on collective self-reliance.

2. Thus, following a series of in-depth considerations of the economic problems of the continent by our Ministers and by groups of experts, we adopted at our 16th Ordinary Session, held in Monrovia, Liberia, in July, 1979, the "Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development for the establishment of a new internartonal economic order".

3. In adopting the Declaration, we recognised "the need to take urgent action to provide the political support necessary for the success of the measures to achieve the goals of rapid self-reliance and self-sustaining development and economic growth", and declared as follows:

(i) "We commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to promote the economic and social development and integration of our economies with a view to achieving an increasing measure of self-sufficiency and self-sustainment.

(ii) "We commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to promote the economic integration of the African region in order to facilitate and reinforce social and economic intercourse.

(iii) "We commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to establish national, sub-regional and regional institutions which will facilitate the attainment of objectives of self-reliance and self-sustainment.

(iv) "More specifically, we commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to:

(a) give an important place to the field of human resource development by starting to eliminate illiteracy;

(b) put science and technology in the service of development by reinforcing the autonomous capacity of our countries in this field;

(c) achieve self-sufficiency in good production and supply;

(d) implement completely the programmes for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa;

(e) realise the sub-regional and regional internally located industrial development;

(f) co-operate in the field of natural resource control, exploration, extraction and use for the development of our economies for the benefit of our peoples and to set up the appropriate institutions to achieve these purposes;

(g) develop indigenous entrepreneurship, technical manpower and technological abilities to enable our peoples to assume greater responsibility for the achievement of our individual and collective development goals;

(h) co-operate in the preservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment;

(i) ensure that our development policies reflect adequately our socio-cultural values in order to reinforce our cultural identity; and

(j) take into account the dimension of the future in the elaboration of our development plans including studies and measures aimed at achieving a rapid socio-economic transformation of our States.

(v) "We hold firmly to the view that these commitments will lead to the creation, at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, of a dynamic and interdependent African economy and will thereby pave the way for the eventual establishment of an African Common Market leading to an African Economic Community.

(vi) "Resolving to give special attention to the discussion of economic issues at each annual Session of our Assembly, we hereby call on the Secretary General, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, to draw up annually specific programmes and measures for economic co-operation on sub-regional, regional and continental bases in Africa."

4. In order to consider concrete measures for the implementation of the Monrovia Declaration, we resolve to hold this Extraordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, to be devoted to the economic problems of our continent.

5. In assessing those problems, we are convinced that Africa's underdevelopment is not inevitable. Indeed, it is a paradox when one bears in mind the immense human and natural resources of the continent. In addition to its reservoir of human resources, our continent has 97 per cent of world reserves of chrome, 85 per cent of world reserves of platinum, 54 per cent of world reserves of manganese, 35 per cent of world reserves of uranium and 13 per cent of world reserves of copper, without mentioning bauxite, nickel and lead; 20 per cent of world hydro-electrical potential, 20 per cent of traded oil in the world (if we exclude the United States and the USSR); 70 per cent of world cocoa production; one-third of world coffee production, 50 per cent of palm produce, to mention just a few.

6. Thus Africa, despite all efforts made by its leaders, remains the least developed continent. It has 20 of the 31 least developed countries of the world. Africa is susceptible to the disastrous effects of natural and endemic diseases of the cruelest type and is victim of settler exploitation arising from colonialism, racism and apartheid. Indeed, Africa was directly exploited during the colonial period and for the past two decades; this exploitation has been carried out through neo-colonialist external forces which seek to influence the economic policies and directions of African States.

7. The structural weaknesses of African agriculture in agricultural globality are well known: low production and productivity, and rudimentary agricultural techniques. This situation obviously gives rise to insufficient agricultural growth, especially of food production, in the face of the rapid population growth and has resulted in serious food shortages and malnutrition in the continent.

8. We view, with distress, that our continent remains the least developed of all the continents: the total Gross Domestic Production of our countries being only 2.7 per cent of the world's per capita income and averaging US$115.

9. We view, with disquiet, the over-dependence of the economy of our continent of the export of basic raw materials and minerals. This phenomenon had made African economies highly susceptible to external developments and with detrimental effects on the interests of the continent.

10. Thus, in the 20 years from 1960 to 1980 the average annual rate of growth continent-wide has been no more than 4.0 per cent, a figure which hides divergent realities ranging from 7 per cent growth rate for the oil exporting countries down to 2.9 per cent for the least developed countries. Yet, if the world economic forecast for the next decade is to be delivered, the over-all poor performance of the African economy over the past 20 years may even be a golden age compared with future growth rate.

11. This situation has led us at this Extraordinary Session devoted to the economic problems of Africa to an agonising but frank reappraisal of the present situation and of the future prospects of African economic conditions. In so doing, as we look back at the political constraints on the development of our continent caused by colonial and racist domination and exploitation, we also look forward with hope that Africa, which has survived the brutalities of imperialism, racism and apartheid, has the resilience to pull itself out of the economic malaise in which it finds itself.

12. The independence of Zimbabwe, after years of armed struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and with the active support of the Organisation of African Unity, marks the final turn in the total political liberation of the continent. This event has ushered in renewed and desperate attempts by the Pretoria regime to arrest the tide of history and to perpetuate the status quo in Namibia and South Africa itself. South Africa's envisaged "constellation" of Southern States is part of this diabolic design - a scheme which would bring independent States under the same political, economic and military domination by the apartheid regime as the Bantustans. We shall continue to pursue, with vigour, the liberation of the last remaining outposts of exploitation, racism and apartheid.

13. The same determination that has virtually rid our continent of political domination is required for our economic liberation. Our success in exploiting our political unity should encourage us to exploit the strength inherent in our economic unity. We therefore resolve, in the context of our Organisation, to unite our efforts in the economic field. To this end, certain basic guidelines must be borne in mind:

14.

(i) Africa's huge resources must be applied principally to meet the needs and purposes of its people;

(ii) Africa's almost total reliance on the export of raw materials must change. Rather, Africa's development and growth must be based on a combination of Africa's considerable natural resources, her enterpreneurial, managerial and technical resources and her markets (restructured and expanded), to serve her people. Africa, therefore, must map out its own strategy for development and must vigorously pursue its implementation;

(iii) Africa must cultivate the virtue of self-reliance. This is not to say that the continent should totally cut itself off from outside contribututions. However, these outside contributions should only supplement our own effort: they should not be the mainstay of our development;

(iv) as a consequence of the need for increased self-reliance, Africa must mobilise her entire human and material resources for her development;

(v) each of our States must pursue all-embracing economic, social and cultural activities which will mobilise the strength of the country as a whole and ensure that both the efforts put into and the benefits derived from development are equitably shared;

(vi) efforts towards African economic integration must be pursued with renewed determination in order to create a continent-wide framework for the much needed economic co-operation for development based on collective self-reliance.

15. On the basis of these guidelines, we, the Heads of State and Government, meeting in Lagos at the 2nd Extraordinary Session devoted to Africa's economic problems, decided to adopt the following Plan of Action as well as the Final Act of Lagos. In so doing, we are conscious of the tremendous effort which will be required of us, individually and collectively, to attain the goals we have set for ourselves in these documents. We are confident that we have the determination to overcome the obstacles that may lie in our path and that our Organisation and its General Secretariat will be able to enlist the active support of the international community as well as of the relevant international organisations.

Chapter III

Natural resources

76. The major problems confronting Africa in the field of natural resource development include: lack of information on natural resource endowment of large and unexplored areas and the activities of transnational corporations dealing with natural resource assessments; lack of adequate capacity (capital, skills and technology) for the development of these resources; a considerable dependence on foreign transnational corporations for the development of a narrow range of African natural resources selected by these corporations to supply new material needs of the developed countries; the inadequate share in the value addes generated by the exploitation of natural resources of Member States due to imperfect pricing and marketing practices; non-integration of the raw materials exporting industries into the national economics of the member States thus impeding backward and forward linkages; extremely low level of development and utilisation of those natural resources of no interest to foreign transnational corporations; and disappointingly low general contribution of natural resources endowment to socio-economic development. Because of these factors member States are unable to exercise meaningful and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

77. During the 1980s the strategy for the developing countries of Africa in their natural resources development should aim at:

(a) undertaking the assessment of their natural resources endowments and the use of the information on natural resource distribution and availability for national and African multinational socio-economic development projects intended to produce goods and services to meet the needs of member States;

(b) integrating natural resource development within national and African multinational socio-economic development programmes and projects, so as to encourage complementarity of different natural resources available in various member States in the production process and to promote backward and forward linkages that the development of the natural resources can generate within the African economics;

(c) undertaking comprehensive manpower, technology and capital needs surveys for natural resource development activities with a view to enabling the countries to pool their resources for the implementation of national and African multinational natural resource development programmes and projects;

(d) strengthening existing national and African multinational institutions dealing with natural resource development and conservation activities at all levels including training, research, production, processing, fabrication, marketing, finance, etc., and the establishment of new ones;

(e) harmonising national natural resource development policies with a view to creating a favourable environment for co-operative efforts by the member States in the development of their natural resources to meet socio-economic needs of their peoples; and

(f) working closely with the international community and other non-African agencies involved in natural resource development in the region, so that external resources are directed principally to natural resource development projects which promote and sustain co-operative arrangements among member States so as to enable the region to obtain the fullest possible development benefits flowing from regional linkages.

General proposals and recommendations

78.

(i) In recognition of the significance of natural resources in providing a sound base for national socio-economic development, member States should take early steps to acquire a thorough knowledge of their natural resource endowments. These include the establishment of a manpower development and institution building programmes for the conduct of field studies and preparation of inventories of natural resources.

(ii) Member States whose economy essentially depends on production of raw materials should endeavour to co-ordinate and harmonise their positions in all international negotiations on raw materials so as to protect their interests.

(iii) In particular measures should be taken by each member State to ensure that all results and basic data, especially foreign transnational companies during their mineral prospection activities in the country, are handed over to the government.

(iv) To ensure the best possible storage and utilisation of these data, a documentation centre (data bank) should be established at the national level.

(v) To enable African governments to exercise sovereignty over their natural resources they should take all necessary measures through the development of relevant human and institutional infrastructure, to establish indigenous technological capabilities in the exploration, processing and exploitation of their natural resources.

(vi) The constant aim of African governments should be the rational development and utilisation of their natural resources, employing technologies that are appropriate to their local condition, and paying due regard to such aspects as conservation of natural resources.

(vii) At the sub-regional and regional levels measures or policies should be adopted to ensure effective intra-African co-operation among member States, namely:

(a) harmonisation of national development programmes for the use of mineral, energy and water resources;

(b) establishment of joint facilities for applied research, specialised services and training;

(c) participation in multinational projects and enterprises for the exploitation, production and processing of usable natural resources.

Cartography and remote sensing

36. The strategy for development in cartography and remote sensing is geared to providing the means to achieve self-sufficiency in qualified personnel in all branches of cartography, to bringing to light the present position of Africa's attainment in mapping and to providing the means to establish and strengthen national surveying and mapping institutions in order that the member States may be in a position to undertake surveying and mapping projects which are essential for development.

Actions recommended

37.

(i) To recognise the importance of their national surveying and mapping institutions and to rate them high among their national priorities and to provide sufficient budget for them to take steps to establish them where none exist.

(ii) To actively participate and support regional training and services centres in cartography in order to reduce costs of producing badly needed manpower and to provide lacking services.

(iii) To share equipment and services between those with capabilities and those without, especially the least developed nations.

(iv) Considering that remote sensing is an important tool in the inventory, planning and exploitation of natural resources; taking into account the efforts already made towards the establishment of the African Remote Sensing Council and the Regional Training and User Assistance Centres, it is highly recommended that member States participate fully in the African Remote Sensing Programme and provide both political and material support for the success of the programme.

CHAPTER VIII

Measures to build up and strengthen economic and technical co-operation including creation of new institutions and strengthening of existing ones

258. The need to establish institutions which can help member States, collectively, to develop capabilities and infrastructures essential for their economic and social development and which, individually, they are too poor to set up, was recognised soon after the establishment of ECA. Among the first such institutions to be established by ECA are the African Development Bank (ADB), the Association of African Central Banks and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). ADB, to which all independent African States belong, has, after a slow start, developed into a useful tool for development: it has enlarged its sphere of activities and its resources. Other institutions have, however, been less successful.

259. The various institutions that have been established, all at the request of African governments, in fields such as natural resources, science and technology, industry, training and human resources and transport and communications, have all suffered from the ill effects of lack of follow-up in the implementation of political decisions. This lack of effective follow-up finds expression in various ways, the commonest one being that after pressing for the establishment of an institution, many African governments, even after having approved the legal document setting up the institution concerned, either fail to become members of the institution or, if they do, fail to give it adequate financial and material support. The net result is that the growth of such an institution is stifled, disillusion sets in and the collective self-reliance of African countries is undermined. Member States must realise that the success or failure of the institutions which have been established at their request for their collective development lies in their own hands.

260. A more alarming development is the fact that potential donors, which promised assistance to various institutions at the time of their establishment, now appear to want to give assistance to them only if their membership is increased so as to give them a more truly sub-regional or regional character. Potential members of institutions, it is also believed, wait to see how well, or otherwise, institutions develop before deciding to join them. The unhealthy vicious circle thus engendered is one that frustrates the establishment and development of multinational institutions.

261. The lack of financial support in respect of multinational institutions by its members is the bane of nearly all multinational institutions established under the aegis of the ECA secretariat at the request of African governments, and which are all to be operated principally on the basis of contributions from its members.

262. It is clear that the problems that face African multinational institutions are mainly the result of two factors, namely restricted membership which, in turn, affects the finance of the institutions and the apparent reluctance of some members to pay their contributions, or a combination of both. It is undeniable that, given the limited resources of member States, institutions for collective co-operation such as those referred to in this chapter are essential to the economic and social development of Africa. What is, therefore, required is some method of ensuring that such institutions achieve their full quota of membership and that sufficient funds are available to them to ensure their efficient and effective functioning.

263. Multinational institutions particularly affected are those in the field of natural resources, such as the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys, the Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping, the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre, and the African Remote Sensing Council. Other multinational institutions which have also been affected by the lack of political and financial support are, inter alia, the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Regional Organisation for Standardisation and the Association of African Trade Promotion Organisations.

264. Since, however, the vital role of an appropriate number of multinational institutions to the economic and social development of Africa cannot be gainsaid, steps must be taken to ensure that new multinational institutions are established only after careful considerations of their necessity, objectives and activities and where there is clear indication that they will obtain the political as well as the financial support of member States. As regards existing multinational institutions, they should also receive the fullest political and financial support of member States. It is therefore proposed that the following guidelines should be followed for the strengthening of existing multinational institutions and the establishement of new ones:

(i) the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary General of the OAU, in co-operation with UNDP and major donors, should undertake an assessment of the objectives and operations of the various existing multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission with a view to making proposals as to their continued

relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which they may be better rationalised, co-ordinated or harmonised, or what new multinational institutions shall be required.

(ii) existing multinational institutions should be strengthened by the prompt provision to them of the political and material support of all member States which supported their establishment, since without such support, the purposes of the establishment of the multinational institutions would be undermined and frustrated.

(iii) no new multinational institutions should be created unless their creation has been thoroughly examined and after the possibilities offered by national institutions, of existing multinational institutional ones, have first been fully considered.

265. In addition, appropriate arrangements should be made for the use of existing mechanisms and institutions in the promotion of technical co-operation among member States, on the one hand, and between the member States and other non-African developing countries, on the other, as recommended by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

Final Act of Lagos

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity, meeting in Lagos, Nigeria, in the Second Extraordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, devoted exclusively to economic problems of Africa,

Considering the relevant provisions of the Charter, particularly those relating to the OAU objectives to co-ordinate and intensify co-operation and efforts of member States with a view to providing the best conditions of life to the people of Africa;

Recalling the various Resolutions and Declarations adopted at our previous summit stipulating that the economic development and integration of the African continent are an essential condition for the achievement of the objectives of the OAU, particularly those formulated in Algiers (September 1968), Addis Ababa (August 1970 and May 1973); and Libreville (July 1975);

Recalling our decision taken in Libreville in July 1977, on the adoption of the Kinshasa Declaration of December 1976 establishing an African Economic Community in successive stages within 15 to 25 years;

Recalling our "Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development for the establishment of a new international economic order" which, inter alia, calls for the eventual establishment of an African Common Market, paving the way for an African Economic Community;

Noting that developments in international economic relations and global negotiations between the developed and the developing countries confirm Africa's judicious choice in promoting collective self-reliant and self-sustaining development as well as economic integration;

Also noting the progress being made in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries, and especially the setting up of a Committee on a Generalised System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, with particular reference to the African region;

Noting the initiative already taken to promote intra-African economic co-operation and integration at sectoral, sub-regional and regional levels;

Convinced of the need to co-ordinate progressively existing and future economic activities of the continent and to promote the integration of the various economic sectors;

AGREE on the following:

I. Plan of Action

Confirm our full adherence to the Plan of Action, adopted at the present Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for implementing the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic, Social and Cultural Development of Africa and to adopting, among other measures, those relating to the setting up of regional structures and the strengthening of those already existing for an eventual establishment of an African Common Market as a first step towards the creation of an African Economic Community.

II. Implementation of the Plan of Action

A. African Economic Community

We reaffirm our commitment to set up, by the year 2000, on the basis of a treaty to be concluded, an African Economic Community, so as to ensure the economic, social and cultural integration of our continent. The aim of this community shall be to promote collective, accelerated, self-reliant and self-sustaining development of member States; co-operation among these States; and their integration in the economic, social and cultural fields.

We are, consequently, authorising the Secretary General of the OAU:

(i) to appoint, as quickly as possible, a Drafting Committee, at ministerial level, to prepare the draft of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

(ii) to submit this draft for the consideration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government scheduled for 1991,

B. Stages of implementation

To achieve this ultimate objective, we commit ourselves:

1. During the decade of the 1980s to:

(a) strengthen the existing regional economic communities and establish other economic groupings in the other regions of Africa, so as to cover the continent as a whole (Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Northern Africa);

(b) strengthen, effectively, sectoral integration at the continental level, and particularly in the fields of agriculture, food, transport and communications, industry, and energy;

(c) promote co-ordination and harmonisation among the existing and future economic groupings for a gradual establishment of an African Common Market.

2. During the decade of the 1990s to:

(a) take steps for further sectoral integration through: harmonisation of our strategies, policies and economic development plans; promotion of joint projects, particularly in the above-mentioned economic fields; harmonisation of our financial and monetary policies;

(b) take measures to effect the establishment of an African Common Market and other measures that would lead to the attainment of the aims and objectives of the African Economic Community.

To implement the Plan of Action at the various stages, we direct the Secretary General of the OAU, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, to take all the appropriate measures, in accordance with Part II, paragraph 7, of the Monrovia Strategy and to submit a progress report to the 1982 Session of our Assembly.

Done at Lagos, Nigeria, April 1980.